BODLEIANA

HOwe many partes of reason ben there viii. Nowne/pronowne/verbe/partycyple/aduerbe/coniunccyon/prepolycyon/and interiecyon. ¶Of the whiche viii. iiii. be declyned: nowne/pronowne and Partycyple with case/and Verbe onely without case. These other foure Aduerbe/Coniunccyon/prepolycyon and interiection: be vndeclyned.

¶Howe knowe ye a nowne: For he is a parte of reason declyned with case. And the name of euery thynge that maye be felte: sene: herde: or vnderstande: is in latyn a nowne proper or appellatyue. ¶How knowe ye a nowne proper: For his lygnyfycacyon accordethe but to one thynge: thoughe it appere that the voyce sometyme accordeth to many: as Johñ: Thomas: London: Têmes with other proper names. ¶Howe knowe ye a nowne appellatyue: For both his voyce and his lygnyfycacyon accordethe to many thynges: as a man: a beest: a towne a floode: with other lyke.

Nowne.

Proper.

Appellatyue.

¶Of nownes some be substantyues/some be adiectyues/and some be Relatyues.

¶Howe knowe ye a nowne substantyue: For he maye stande by himselfe without helpe of another worde and is declyned in latyn with one artycle as hic magister: or with two at the moost/as hic et hec sacerdos. ¶Howe knowe ye a nowne adiectyue: For he may not stande by hymselfe without helpe of another worde & is declyned in latyn with thre artycles in one case: as hic & hec & hoc Felix: or with thre dyuers endynges: as bonus: bona: bonum. ¶How knowe ye a nowne relatyue: For he maketh reherslynge of a thynge spoken of before: and that that is rehersed of the relatyue is called the antecedent. ¶Howe many thynges longe to euery nowne: Syxe. whiche syxe: Fourme: fygure: gendre: nombre: parsone

Substantyue.

Adiectyue.

Relatyue.

and case. ¶ Howe many fourmes of nownes be there: Two. The Prymatyue and the Deryuatyue

Prymatyue ¶ Howe knowe ye a nowne Prymatyue: For he is not fourmed of another worde / as this nowne Aurum.

Deriuatiue ¶ Howe knowe ye a nowne Deryuatyue: For he is fourmed of another worde / as this nowne Aureus.

¶ Howe many Fygures of nownes be there: Thre / the symple as magnus / the compounde as magnanimus / The decompounde as magnanimitas. ¶ Howe many Gendres of nownes be there: Seuen. The Masculyne the Femynyne the Neutre the comen of two / the comen of thre / the Epycene and the Dubyn gendre.

Masculyne ¶ Howe knowe ye a nowne of the Masculyne gendre: For he is declyned with this artycle hic as hic magister and in thynges hauynge lyfe / he betokeneth onely the

Femynyne. male. ¶ Howe knowe ye a nowne of the femynyne gendre: For he is declyned with hec / as hec Musa / and in thynges hauynge lyfe / he betokeneth onely the female.

Neutre. ¶ Howe of the Neutre gendre: For he is declyned with hoc as hoc Scãnm. ¶ Howe of the comen of two gen-

Comen of two. dres: For he is declyned with hic and hec / as hic et hec

Comen of thre. Sacerdos. ¶ Howe of the Comen of thre gendres: For he is declyned with hic and hec and hoc / as hic et hec

Epycene. et hoc Felix. ¶ Howe of the Epycene gendre: For vnder one voyce / and one artycle / he comprehendethe bothe the male and the female / as hic Passer / hec Aquila.

Dubyn. ¶ Howe of the Dubyn gendre: For he is declyned with hic vel hec / as hic vel hec Dies. ¶ Howe many nombres be there: Two. The synguler and the plurell.

¶ Howe knowe ye the synguler nombre: For he speketh but of one thynge / as a man. ¶ Howe knowe ye the plurell nombre: For he speketh of many thynges / as men. ¶ Howe many Parsones be there: Thre. The fyrste / the seconde / and the Thyrde. ¶ Howe knowe ye

the fyrste parsone: For he speketh of hym selfe as I/me vs or we. ¶ Of this parson ben but two latyn wordes Ego and Nos: with theyr oblyques First plon.

¶ How knowe ye the seconde parsone: For he is spoken vnto/as thou the you or ye. ¶ Of this parsone ben but two latyn wordes/Tu and Uos/with theyr oblyques and euery vocatyue case. Seconde parson.

¶ Howe knowe ye the thyrde parsone: For he is spoken of/as he hym it his them or they. ¶ And all casuall wordes be of the thyrde parson out take Ego and Nos/Tu and Uos with theyr oblyques and euery vocatyue case. Thyrde parson.

¶ Howe many cases be there: Syxe. The Nomynatyue/the genytyue/the datyue/the accusatyue/the vocatyue/and the ablatyue. Cases.

¶ Howe knowe ye the nomynatyue case to the verbe: For he answereth to this questyon who/or what/and commeth before the verbe/except in voyces of the Imperatyue mode/and some voyces of the Optatyue mode. ¶ Also somtyme whan I haue this englysshe/there/here/or it is/and incertayne interrogacyons. Nomynatyue.

¶ Howe knowe ye the Genytyue case: For whan this sygne (of) cometh after a nowne substãtyue or a verbe substantyue. The worde that foloweth (of) shall be put comunely in the genytyue case. ¶ But this sygne (of) folowynge a nowne partytyue/distrybutyue comparatyue/or superlatyue; with other put ytytyuely is sygne of the genitiue case or the accusatiue case with inter/or the ablatyue case with ex. Genytyue.

¶ Also whan two substantyues came togyther, if the one be hauer of the other/the hauer shall be put in to the genytyue case. ¶ Howe knowe ye the Datyue case: For (to) before a nowne or a pronowne without bodely mouynge/is the sygne of the datyue case/and with bodely mouynge/is comenly the sygne of the accusatyue case with this prepolycyon ad. ¶ Howe knowe ye the accu- Datyue. Accusatyue

satyue case: For he comethe after the verbe and answereth to the questyon whome or what / Also in / with a to wyll serue to the accusatyue case; and in without a to / wyll serue to the ablatyue case.

Vocatyue. Ablatyue. ¶ Howe knowe ye the vocatyue case: For he is called or spoken to. ¶ Howe knowe ye the ablatyue case: In / with / by / thorughe / for / frome / fro / than / and / by / after the comparatyue degre be sygnes of the ablatyue case. Notwithstandynge some of them be otherwhyles sygnes of other cases.

¶ Of after a nowne adiectyue / verbe adiectyue / partycyple / gerundyue / or supyne, is the sygne of the ablatyue case with a prepositycion. ¶ How many declensons of Nownes ben there: Fyue. The fyrste / the seconde / the thyrde / the fourthe / and the fyfthe.

Fyrste declenson. ¶ Howe knowe ye the fyrste declenson of Nownes: For the Genytyue and the Datyue case synguler the nomynatyue and the vocatyue case plurell / endeth in e dyphthonge / the accusatyue in am / the vocatyue & the ablatyue in a / the genytyue plurell in aram / the accusatyue in as / the datyue and the ablatyue in is. But these nownes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima dea filia mulaq; gnata
Cum domina famula liberta iungis equabus
His addas asina vir plara videbis in vsu.

Poeta. ¶ Nō hic poeta gnō huius poete dnō huic te: actō hunc tam vcnō o poeta ablnō ab hoc poeta. In plurali Nō hi poeta gnō horū poetarū dnō his poetis: actō hos poetas vocatiuo o poeta ablatiuo ab his poetis.

Musa. ¶ Nō hec musa / gnō huius muse / dnō huic muse / accusatiuo hanc musam: vocatiuo o musa: ablatiuo ab hac musa. In plurali Nominatiuo he muse genitiuo harū musarum: datiuo his musis: accusatiuo has musas:

vocatiuo o muſe/ablatiuo ab his muſis.

¶ Now we know we ye the ſeconde declenſon of nownes: For the genytyue caſe ſynguler the nominatyue and the vocatyue plurell/ende in i/the datyue and the ablatyue ſynguler in o the accuſatyue in um: whan the nomynatyue caſe ſynguler endethe in e or in um; the vocatyue ſhall be lyke hym: whan the nomynatyue endeth in us: the vocatyue ſhall ende in e: except deus and agnus that maketh the vocatyue lyke the nomynatyue. Seconde declenſon.

¶ Alſo filius that maketh fili; and whan the nomynatyue caſe endeth in ius: if it be a propre name of a man/ the vocatyue ſhall ende in i: as hic Bricius vctō o brici: the genytyue plurell in orum: the datyue and the ablatyue in is: the accuſatyue in os. ¶ Alſo nownes of the neutre gendre/of what declenſon ſo euer they be; ſhall haue thre caſes lyke in bothe nombres: the nomynatyue the accuſatyue and the vocatyue: and theſe thre caſes in the plurell nombre if they be declyned ſhall ende in a. ❧ Except Ambo and Duo: that make the neutre in o. ❧ Duo.

¶ In plurali Nō duo due duo gtō orū arū orū dtō ob⁹ abus obus actō duos duas duo/vocatiuo duo due duo abltō obus abus obus. Lykewyſe is Ambo declyned.

¶ Nō hic magiſter gtō huius tri dtō huic tro actō hūc trū vctō o ter abltō ab hoc tro. In plali Nō hi tri gtō horū trorum dtō his tris actō hos tros vctō o tri abltō ab his tris. Magiſter.

¶ Nō hec fagus gtō huius fagi dtō huic fago actō hanc fagū vocatiuo o fage abltō ab hac fago In plurali Nō he fagi gtō harū fagorū dtō his fagis actō has fagos vctō o fagi ablatiuo ab his fagis. Fagus.

¶ Nō hoc ſcānum gtō hui⁹ ni datiuo huic no actō hoc num vctō o nū abltō ab hoc no. In plali Nō hec ſcāna gtō horū norum dtō his nis actō hec na vctō o na abltō ab his nis. Scānum.

¶ Nownes adiectyues of the fyrſt declenſon and the ſeconde: be declyned after this nowne Bonus.

Bonus. ¶ Nominatiuo bonus bona bonū / gtō boni bone boni / datiuo bono bone bono / accusatiuo bonū bonam bonū vocatiuo bone bona bonum / ablatiuo bono bona bono. In plurali Nominatiuo boni bone bona / genitiuo bonorum bonarum bonorum / datiuo bonis / accusatiuo / bonos bonas bona / vctō boni bone bona abltō bonis.

Thyrde declenson. ¶ Nowe knowe ye the thyrde declenson of nownes: For the genytyue case synguler endeth in is / the datyue in i / the accusatyue in em / the vocatyue shall be lyke the nompnatyue (except in greke wordes) the ablatyue in e somtyme in i / somtyme bothe in e and in i / the nompnatyue the accusatyue and the vocatyue in es: if it be of the neutre in a / the genytyue plurel in um or in ium / the datyue and the ablatyue in bus.

¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge: make the accusatyue synguler bothe in em and in im.

Em dat et im turris torquis cum bure securis
Et restis puppis febris peluisq; bipennis.

Que in im sola actiō emittūt faciunt ablatiuum in sola ¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge: make the accusatyue in im onely.

Hec dant im tantum tigris tibris tiberisq;
Magudaris tussis sirtis vis sitq; caribdis.
Neapolis sitis thetis ac thetios adde
Gregula que recto dant is, sunt consocianda.

Flos. ¶ Atō hic flos / gtō huiꝰ ris / dtō huic ri / acto hūc rem / vctō o flos / abltō ab hoc re. In plāli Atō hi flozes gtō horū florū / dtō his ribus / actō hos res / vctō o res / abltō

Munus. ab his floribus. ¶ Atō hoc munus / gtō huiꝰ muneris dtō huic muneri / actō hoc munus vctō o munus / abltō ab hoc munere. In plurali Atō hec munera gtō horum munerum / datiuo bis muneribus / accusatiuo hec munera / vocatiuo o munera / ablatiuo ab his muneribus.

Sacerdos. ¶ Atō hic et hec sacerdos / gtō huius sacerdotis datiuo huic doti / actō hūc et hāc sacerdotem / vctō o sacerdos /

ablatiuo ab hoc et ab hac sacerdote. ¶ In plurali Ntō hi et he sacerdotes gtō hozū et harū dotū / dtō his dotibus actō hos et has dotes / vctō o tes / ablō ab his dotibus.

¶ Ntō hic et het ois et hoc omne gtō huius ois dtō huic omni actō hunc et hanc omnē et hoc omne vctō o ois et o omne / ablō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc omni. ¶ In plurali Ntō hi et he omnes et hec oia gtō hozū et harū et hozum omnium datiuo his omnib⁹ actō hos et has oēs vel ois et hec omnia vctō o oēs et o oia ablō ab his omnibus. Omnis.

¶ Now we knowe ye the fourthe declenson of nownes: ¶ Foz the genytyue case synguler / the nominatyue the accusatyue and the vocatyue plurel ende in us / the datyue synguler in ui the accusatyue in um / the vocatyue shall be lyke the nomynatyue / the ablatyue in u the genytyue plurell in um / the datyue and the ablatyue in ibus. Fourth declenson.

But these nownes / these vbes folowynge make i vb⁹.

Plurali termis et sertis dant vbus artus
Pozrus actus quetus retib⁹ et lacus et specus arcus
Partubus adde veru penub⁹ quercus quoq; ficus.

¶ Ntō hec manus / gtō hui⁹ manus datiuo huic manui actō hanc manum vctō o manu⁹ ablatiuo ab hac manu. In plurali Ntō he manus gtō harū manuū datiuo his manib⁹ actō has manus vctō o manus ablatiuo ab his manibus. Manus.

¶ Ntō hoc coznu gtō hui⁹ cozni datiuo huic cozni actō hoc cozni vctō o cozni ablō ab hoc cozni. In plali Nominatiuo hec cozna genitiuo hozū cozniū datiuo his cozn̄ibus actō hec cozna vocatiuo o cozna ablatiuo ab his cozn̄ibus. Cozn.

¶ Now we knowe ye the fyfth declēson of nownes: Foz the nomynatyue and the vocatyue synguler / the nomynatyue / the accusatyue and the vocatyue plurell / ende in es: the genytyue & the datyue case synguler in ei: the accusatyue in em: the ablatyue in e: the genytyue plurell / in erum: the datyue / and the ablatyue in ebus. ¶ All nownes of the fyfthe declenson Fyfth declēson.

lacke the genytyue / the datyue / & the ablatyue case plurell / except these in these verses folowynge.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis sextis genitiq;
Plurali / nisi maneries facieiq; dies res
Progenies acies species sic meridieiq;.

Meridies. ¶ Ntō hic meridies gtō huiꝰ ei dtō huic ei actō hūc em / vctō o es ablō ab hoc e. In plali Ntō hi es gtō hoꝝ erū dtō his ebꝰ actō hos es vctō o es / ablatiuo ab his ebus.

Res. ¶ Ntō hec res gtō huius rei datiuo huic rei acculatiuo hanc rem vocatiuo o res ablatiuo ab hac re. In plurali Nominatiuo he res genitiuo haꝝ rerum dtō his rebus actō has res vocatiuo o res ablatiuo ab his rebus.

NOwe knowe ye a pronowne? For he is a parte of reason put for a nowne / and betokeneth no certayne thynge of hymselfe: but by the way of shewynge or reherslynge. ¶ Howe many pronownes be there? v. whiche. v. Ego / tu / sui / ille / ipse / iste / hic / is / meꝰ / tuus / suus / noster / vester / nostras and vestras. To these may be added certayne compoundes: as istic: idem: and hiccine. Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue case except tu / meus / noster and nostras. ꝟsꝰ.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta
Tu meus et noster cū nostras excipiūtur.

¶ Howe many thynges longe vnto a pronowne? bi. as to a nowne / foure me fygure gendre nombre yson & case.

Fourmes. ¶ Howe many fourmes of pronownes be there? iii. the Primatyue / and the Deryuatyue. ¶ Howe knowe ye a

Primatius pronowne primatyue? For he is not fourmed of another worde / as Ego tu sui. ¶ Howe many pronownes primatyues be there? viii. ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic and is Of the whiche. viii. ego & tu / be onely demonstratyues sui onely a relatyue / the other be sōtyme demōstratyues and somtyme relatyues. ¶ Howe knowe ye a pronowne

Demōstratyue? demonstratyue? For by hym is somewhat shewed no

spoken of before. And euery pronowne demonstratyue shall be suche gendre and nombre/as the thynge is that is shewed by hym. ¶ Howe knowe ye a pronowne relatyue: For by hym is somwhat reherced that was spoke of before. Relatyue.

¶ Howe knowe ye a pronowne deryuatyue: For he is fourmed of his primatyue/as meus of ego: noster of nos. Deriuatyue.

¶ Howe many pronownes deryuatyues be there: xii. Meus: tuus: suus: noster: vester: nostras and vestras. Of the whiche. xii. all maye be called demonstratyues/except suus sua suum/that is alwaye a relatyue. ¶ In euery nowne and pronowne possessyue/ is vnderstande the genytyue case of his primatyue/to whome the adiectyue and the relatyue may be referred.

¶ Howe many fygures of pronownes be there: ii. the symple as is/the compounde as idem. Fygures.

¶ Howe many genders of pronownes be there: fyue. The masculyne as hic/the femynyne as hec/the neutre as hoc/the comen of two as hic et hec nostras/the comen of thre as Ego tu sui. Genders.

¶ Howe many declensons of pronownes be there: foure. The fyrst the seconde the thyrde and the fourth. Declensõs.

¶ Howe knowe ye the fyrste declenson of pronownes: For the Genytyue and the Datyue case synguler endeth in i.

¶ Howe many pronownes be of that declenson: Thre. Ego tu sui. Ego.

¶ Nominatiuo Ego/genitiuo mei/ datiuo mihi accusatiuo me vocatiuo caret ablatiuo me In plurali Nominatiuo nos genitiuo nostrũ vel nostri datiuo nobis actõ nos vocatiuo caret ablatiuo nobis.

¶ Nominatiuo tu genitiuo tui datiuo tibi actõ te vctõ o tu ablatiuo te. In plurali Nominatiuo vos genitiuo vestrum vel vestri datiuo vobis/accusatiuo vos vctõ o vos/ablatiuo vobis. Tu.

¶ Nominatiuo caret genitiuo sui datiuo sibi actõ se vocatiuo caret abltõ se. In plali Nctõ caret genitiuo sui dtõ sibi accusatiuo se/vctõ caret ablatiuo se. Sui.

¶ Howe knowe ye the seconde declenson of

pronownes: For the genityue case synguler / endethe in ius or in us / the datyue in i or in c. ¶ How we many pronownes be of that declēsion b. Ille / ipse / iste / hic and is and these. viii. nownes with theyr compoundes: vnus totus / solus / vllus / alter / alius / quis and vter. Of the whiche. viii. nownes vnus totus and solus onely haue the vocatyue case. vlt⁹.

None vocatiuos cum totus solus et vnus
Sed non in reliquis quor genitiu⁹ in ius.

Ille. ¶Ntō ille illa illud / gtō illius / datiuo illi / accusatiuo illum illam illud vocatiuo caret ablatiuo illo illa illo. In plāli Ntō illi ille illa / gtō illorū illarȳ illorū datiuo illis / actō illos illas illa / vocatiuo caret / ablatiuo illis. ¶Ipse ipsa ipsū / iste ista istud be lyke wyse declyned.

Hic. ¶Ntō hic hec gtō huius / dtō huic / actō hanc / vctō caret / hunc hoc / hoc

Iblto hoc hac hoc In plurali Ntō hi hec be gtō horum harum horum datiuo his / hos has hec vocatiuo caret / ablatiuo his.

Is. ¶Nominatiuo is ea it / genitiuo eius / datiuo ei / accusatiuo eum eam it / vocatiuo caret / ablatiuo eo ea eo. In plāli Ntō ii ee ea / gtō eorū earȳ eorū / dtō iis vel eis actō eos eas ea / vocatiuo caret / ablatiuo iis vel eis.

Vnus. ¶Nominatiuo vnus vna vnū / genitiuo vnius / datiuo vni / actō vnum vnam vnum / vocatiuo vne vna vnum / ablatiuo vno vna vno. In plāli Nominatiuo vni vne vna / gtō vnorū vnarū vnorū / datiuo vnis / accusatiuo vnos vnas vna / vocatiuo vni vne vna / ablatiuo vnis.

¶ This nowne vnus is not vsed in the plurell nombre but whan he is ioyned with a nowne ꝙ lacketh the synguler nombre. ¶ Totus ⁊ solus be lyke wyse declyned. ¶ Also Ullus ulla ullum / alter altera alterum / alius alia aliud / and uter utra utrum / be lyke wyse declyned. Saue that they lacke the uocatyue case.

¶ Ntō q̄s qui que quod uel quid / gtō cuius datiuo cui actō quem quam quod vl quid vctō caret ablatiuo quo uel qui qua uel qui quo uel qui. In pl̄ali Ntō qui que que / gtō quoꝝ quaꝝ quoꝝ datiuo quis uel quib⁹ actō quos quas que uocatiuo caret / abltō quis uel quibus. Quis.

¶ Howe knowe ye the thyrde declenson of pronownes: For the genitiue case synguler endeth in i in e ⁊ in ī / the datyue in o in e ⁊ in o. ¶ Howe many pronownes be of that declenson: v. Meus tuus suus noster and uester.

¶ Ntō meus mea meū / gtō mei mee mei / dtō meo mee meo / actō meū meā meū vctō mi mea meum / abltō meo mea meo. In pl̄ali Ntō mei e a / gtō meoꝝ rū arū oꝝ / dtō meis / actō meos meas mea / vctō mei e a / abltō meis. Meus.

¶ Ntō noster a um / gtō i ei / dtō o e o / actō um am um / vctō noster stra strū / ablatiuo nostro nostra nostro et c. Noster.

¶ Thus su⁹ ⁊ uester be declyned lyke wyse / saue ꝙ they lacke ꝙ uocatyue case. ¶ Howe knowe ye the. iiii. declenson of pnownes: For the genitiue case synguler endeth in atis / the datyue in ati. ¶ Howe many pnownes be of that declēson: ii. nostras ⁊ uestras / ⁊ this nowne cuias

¶ Ntō hic et hec nostras et hoc strate / gtō hui⁹ nostratis / dtō huic nostrati / actō hūc et hāc stratē et hoc strate vctō o nās et o ate / ablatiuo ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc nostrati. In pl̄ali Ntō hi et he tes et hec tia / gtō horum et harum et horū tium / datiuo his tib⁹ / actō hos et has tes et hec nostratia / uocatiuo o nostrates et o nostratia abltō ab his nostratibus. ¶ Lykewyse be uestras and cuias declyned / saue that they lacke the uocatyue case. Nostras. Uestras. Cuias.

HOwe knowe ye a verbe: For he is declyned with moode and tens: without case: and artycle: and betokeneth to do / or to suffer / or to be. ¶ Howe many maner of verbes be there: ii. A verbe parsonall / and a verbe impersonall. A verbe parsonall. ¶ How knowe ye a vȳbe parsonall: For he hath nombre and plone and a nomynatyue case. ¶ How many thynges longe to a verbe parsonall: viii. Gendre Moode Tens Conjugacyon / Fygure Fourme Nombre and Parson. Gendres. ¶ Howe many gendres of vȳbes parsonalles be there: v. A verbe actyue a verbe passyue neutre comen and deponent. ¶ Howe knowe ye a verbe actyue: For he endeth in o: and by puttynge to r maketh a passyue: out take facio and hys compounde that kepeth a in compsycyon: and maye gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thynge / excepte tnuideo: interdico with fewe other. Actiue. Calefacio. Calefio. Conficio. Conficior. A vȳbe passyue. ¶ Howe knowe ye a verbe passyue: For he betokeneth to suffre and endeth in r: and by puttynge awaye r: he turneth to his actyue: as amor: amo: ¶ These be the sygnes of a verbe passiue: am: arte: is: was: were or be ¶ A vȳbe passyue wyll haue after hym an ablatyue case with a prepositcion of the doer: or somtyme a datyue case / and before hym a nomynatyue case of the sufferer / except the infinitye mode let it. A vȳbe neutre. ¶ Howe knowe ye a verbe neutre: For he endethe in o / and maye not take r vpon o / as Disco: studio: nor gouerne an accusatyue case: of a reasonable thynge after hym. Comen. ¶ Howe knowe ye a Verbe Comen: For he hathe the letter of the Passyue / and the sygnyfycacyon of the actyue and the passyue bothe / as Largior to graunt or to be graunted. ¶ These ben Verbes Comen in these verses folowynge. vbi.

Largior experior venor moror osculor ortor
Criminor amplector interpreto hospito adde.

Deponent. ¶ Howe knowe ye a Verbe Deponent: For he hathe the

letter of ỹ passyue & betokeneth to do / as loquor loqueris to speke, except nascor irascor tristor and stomachor with certayne other. ¶ Howe many moodes be there: Syxe. The indicatiue the imperatyue the optatyue the potencyall / the coniunctyue and the infinitiue mode.

Secunt passiue non nũ ỹ participia preteriti tẽporis / deponẽtium / vt Oratꝰ Natꝰ

¶ Howe knowe ye the indycatyue mode: For he sheweth or asketh a reason sothe or false. ¶ And to this moode wyll serue these latyn wordes / quamꝫ : etsi : tametsi. ¶ Also wordes in cũqz / as q̃cũqz / and voyces gemynat put infinately / as quisquis / the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the Coniunctyue mode. ¶ Howe knowe ye the imperatyue mode: For he byddeth or coõmaundeth.

Indycatiue

Imperatyue.

¶ Howe knowe ye the optatyue mode: For he wylleth or desyreth / and these wordes / let / wolde god / I praye god / with other wordes of wyshynge / be the sygnes of the optatyue moode. ¶ Also these latyn wordes : osi / vtinam / o vt / etsi / put for vtinam. wyll serue to the optatyue mode.

Optatyue. Abusiue ponant aliqñ in hoc modo voces preteriti perfecti / futuri cõiũctiui.

¶ Howe knowe ye the potencyall moode: For he hathe the sygnyfycacyon of one of these Verbes / possum / volo / or debio : and the infinitiue moode of the verbe that he cometh of. ¶ And his sygnes in englysshe be these. Maye / can / myght / wolde / sholde / or ought. with other lyke and he is fourmed in all tenses lyke the voyce of the optatyue mode / saue it that is the voyce of the preterpluperfectens in hym : is also the voyce of the preterpfectens / and he is put somtyme with the sygnes of the coniũctyue mode.

Potẽciall.

¶ Howe knowe ye the coniunctyue moode: For he ioyneth a verbe to hym / or hymselfe to another. ¶ And thes wordes i thes ões folowynge wyll serue to the coniunctyue mode / and many of them somtymes to the indycatyue mode. ões.

Coniunctiue.

Anteq̃ vt postq̃ nisi quin q̃uis vbi donec
An si cũ dubitant quasi quum ac siqz priusq̃
Nec coniũctiuos poscunt licet adde quousqz.

Infinitiue. ¶ Howe knowe ye the infinityue mode: For (to) before a ꝓ̃be is ꝑ sygne of the infinityue mode/and also whan two verbes come togyther with a relatyue or a cõiunc-cyon/the latter shall be put in the infinityue mode.

¶ The infinityue mode hathe neyther nombre nor par-sone/nor nomynatyue case: but comenly an accusatyue case before hym expressed or vnderstande.

Tenses. ¶ Howe many tenses be there: Fyue. The Presentens the preterimperfectens/the preterperfectens/the preter-pluperfectens and the futurtens. ¶ How knowe ye the

Presẽtens. presentens: For he betokeneth the tyme that is now/as

Preterimp-fectens. I loue. ¶ Howe knowe ye the preterimperfectens: For he speketh of the tyme that is past without any of these sygnes haue or had/as I loued or dyde loue. ¶ Howe

Preterper-fectens. knowe ye the preterpfectens: For he speketh of the tyme that is paste/with this sygne haue/haste/or hathe/as I haue loued/thou haste loued/he hathe loued.

¶ The preterpfectens is vsed oftentymes for the preter impfectens/bothe in latyn makynge & in construccyon.

Preterplus-perfectens. ¶ How know ye the preterpluperfectens: For he speketh of the tyme that is paste/with this sygne had or hadest/as I had loued/thou haddeste loued. ¶ Howe knowe

Futurtens. ye the futurtens: For he speketh of the tyme that is to come/comenly with this sygne shall or wyll/as I shall loue or wyll loue/thou shalte loue or wylte loue.

Conjuga-syons. ¶ Howe many conjugacyons be there: iiii. the fyrst/the seconde/the thyrde and the fourthe. ¶ Howe knowe ye

Fyrst conin-gacyon. a ꝓ̃be of the fyrst cõiugacyon: For i declynynge he hath a longe before the re in the actyue voyce/or before ris in the passyue voyce/as amare amaris: Except dare/circundare/venundare/pessundare/satisdare/the whiche

Methõde con iugacion. haue a shorte. ¶ How of the seconde cõiugacyon: For in declynynge he hathe longe before ꝑ re i the actyue voyce and before ris/in the passyue voyce/as docere doceris.

¶ Howe of the thyrde coniugacyon: for in declynynge he hath e shorte before the re in ỹ actyue voyce or before ris in ỹ passyue voyce/as legere legeris. ¶ How of the fourthe coniugacyon: for in declynynge he hath i longe before the re/in the actyue voyce/and before ris/in the passyue voyce/as audire audiris. ¶ How many fygures of v̄bes be there: iii. the sỹple as taceo/the cõpoũde as cõticeo/the decõpoũde as conticesco. ¶ Howe many fourmes of v̄bes be there: ii. the pr̄imatyue as lego: the deriuatyue as lectito. ¶ How many nombres be there: ii. the synguler as lego/the plurell as legim⁹. ¶ Howe many parsons be there: iii. the fyrste as lego legimus: the. ii. as legis legitis/the. iii. as legit legunt.

Thyrde cõiugacion.

Fourthe cõiugacion.

Fygures.

¶ Amo amas ui re di do dũ tũ tu amans tur⁹. (to loue) amare.
¶ Doceo doces docui docere docẽdi docendo docendum doctum doctu docens docturus. (to teche) docere.
¶ Lego gis gi re di do dũ lectũ tu legẽs tur⁹. (to rede) legere.
¶ Audio audis audiui audire audiendi audiendo endũ auditum auditu audiens auditurus. (to here) audire.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amo amas at. | I loue | amamus atis ant. | Indicatiuo mõ tempore pr̄elenti. |
| Doceo ces cet. | I teche. | In pr̄ali docem⁹ cetis cent | |
| Lego legis git. | I rede. | legim⁹ gitis gunt. | |
| Audio dis dit. | I here. | dimus ditis diunt. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amabam | I loued or dyd loue. | |
| Docebam | | |
| Legebam bas bat. | In plurali bamus batis bant. | Pr̄õ impr̄fecto. |
| Audiebam | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amaui | I haue loued. | |
| Docui | | |
| Legi isti it. | In plurali im⁹ istis erunt vel ere. | Pr̄õ pr̄fecto. |
| Audiui | | |

Amaueram I had loued.

ℙtō pluſq̄ perfecto. Docueram

Legeram ras rat. In plurali ramus ratis rant.

Audiueram

Amabo I ſhall loue or wyll loue.

Docebo bis bit. In plurali bimus bitis bunt.

Futuro. Legam es et. In plurali emus etis ent.

Audiam

Loue ÿ / let hym loue / let vs loue / loue you / let them loue.

Ama et. In plurali amemus amate ament.

Doce at. doceamus docete doceant

Impatiuo mō tpe ꝓſenti Lege at. In plurali legamus legite legant.

Audi at audiamus audite audiant.

Let vs loue / loue you / let them loue.

Amato tu vel ille. In plurali emus tote anto vel antote.

Futuro. Doceto Loue ÿ or be ceamus tote cento vel centote.

Legito vere atter. In plurali gam⁹ tote gūto vl̄ gūtote.

Audito amus tote diunto vel tote.

Amarem wolde to god I loued.

Docerem

Optatiuo modo tpe ꝓſenti vtinā. Legerem res ret. In plurali vtinam remus retis rent.

Audirem

Caret ꝓterito imperfecto. Quidam tamen volūt ꝓſenti eſſe et ꝓteriti imperfecti.

ℙtō ꝓfecto vtinam. Amauerim I pray god I haue loued.

Docuerim

Legerim ris rit. In plurali vtinam rimus ritis rint.

Audiuerim

Amauiſſem wolde to god I had loued.

ℙterito pluſq̄ ꝓfecto vtinam. Docuiſſem

Legiſſem ſes ſet. In plurali vtinam ſemus ſetis ſent.

Audiuiſſem

Amem(let me loue)ames(loue thou)amet(let hym loue Futuro. vtinam.
In plurali vtinã amemus(let vs loue)ametis(loue ye
ament(let them loue.
Doceam
Legam as at. In plurali amus atis ant
Audiam

Amarem I wolde sholde or ought to loue. Preterito
Docerem mõ the pfect
Legerem res ret. In plurali remus retis rent. ti.
Auditem

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto.
Amauissem I wolde sholde or ought to haue loued.
Docuissem Preterito
Legissem sses set. In plurali ssemus ssetis ssent. perfecto.
Audiuissem

Amauissem I had loued.
Docuissem Preterito
Legissem sses set. In plurali ssemus ssetis ssent. plusq̃ perfec
Audiuissem to.

I may loue or can loue.
Amem es et. In plurali emus etis ent.
Doceam
Legam as at. In plurali amus atis ant. Futuro.
Audiam

whan I loue.
Amem es et. In plurali emus etis ent.
Doceam Conditiõ
Legam as at. In plurali amus atis ant. mõ tempore
Audiam presenti.

Preterito imperfecto cum. Amarem whan I was loued.
Docerem
Legerem res ret. In plurali cũ remus retis rent.
Audirem

Preterito perfecto cũ. Amauerim whan I haue loued.
Docuerim
Legerim ris rit. In plurali cũ rimus ritis rint.
Audiuerim

Preterito pluſq̃ pfecto cum. Amauiſſem whan I had loued.
Docuiſſem
Legiſſem ſes ſet. In plurali cum ſemus ſetis ſent.
Audiuiſſem.

Futuro cũ. Amauero whan I ſhall loue.
Docuero
Legero ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
Audiuero

Infinitiuo modo tẽpore pſenti. Amare to loue. amauiſſe to haue or had loued.
Docere Ptõ pfecto et docuiſſe
Legere pluſq̃ pfecto legiſſe
Audire audiuiſſe.

Futuro. Amaturum to loue amãdi to loue or of louyng.
Docturum eſſe. Gerũdia docendi
Lecturum vel pticipalia legendi do dum.
Auditurum verba ſunt hec audiendi

Supina. Amatum to loue amatu to be loued.
Doctum to teche doctu to be taught.
Lectum to rede lectu to be redde.
Auditum to here auditu to be herde.

Amans louynge — amaturus to loue or a-
Docens Alteum prioris — docturus(bout to loue
Legens futuri vt — lecturus
Audiens — auditurus

Duo participia veniunt ab hoc verbo/ actiuo alterum presentis: vt.

Amor aris atus sum amari amatus amandus.
Doceor ceris doctus sum doceri doctus docendus.
Legor legeris lectus sum legi lectus legendus.
Audior diris ditus sum audiri ditus audiendus.

Amor aris vel are atur. I am loued.
Doceor
Legor eris vel ere etur. In plurali mur mini tur.
Audior

Indicatiuo mõ tpe presenti.

Amabar I was loued.
Docebar
Legebar baris vel bare bat. In plali mur mini tur.
Audiebar

Preterito imperfecto.

Amatus I haue be loued.
Doctus sum vel fui tus es vel fuisti tus est vel fuit.
Lectus In plali ti sumus vl fuem9 ti estis vl fuistis
Auditus ti sunt fuerunt vel fueri.

Preterito perfecto.

Amatus I had ben loued.
Doctus eram vl fuerã tus eras vl fueras tus erat vl
Lectus fuerat. In plurali ti eramus vel fueramus ti
Auditus eratis vel fueratis ti erant vel fuerant.

Preterito plusq̃ perfecto.

Amabor I shall be loued or wyll be loued.
Docebor baris vel bare bit. In plali bimur ni bũtur.
Legar
Audiar eris vel ere etur. In plali emur emini entur.

Futuro.

Impatiuo modo tẽpore pñti.

Be thou loued/let hym be loued/let vs be loued/
be ye loued/let them be loued.

Amare ametur. emur amini entur.
Docere doceatur. In plurali amur cemini ceantur.
Legere legatur. gamur gimini gantur.
Iudire audiatur. dimur dimini antur.

Futuro.

Be yͤ or he loued here after: let vs/be you/let them.

Amato; emur amino; anto;.
Doceto; tu vel ille. In pl̃ali amur cemino; cento;.
Legito; amur imino; gunto;.
Iudito; amur imino; unto;.

Optatiuo modo tẽpore pzesenti vtinam.

Amarer wolde god I were loued.
Docerer
Legerer reris vel rere reꝛ In pl̃ali vtinã mur mini rẽt
Iudirer

¶ Caret pzeterito imperfecto.

Pzeterito pfecto vtinã

Amatus I pray god I haue loued.
Doctus sim vel fuerim tus sis vel fueris tus sit vel fu
Lectus erit. In plurali vtinam ti simus vel fuerimus
Iuditus ti sitis vel fueritis ti sint vel fuerint.

Plꝰ pzeterito pfecto vtinã

Amatus I wolde god I had loued.
Doctus essem vel fuissem tꝰ esses vl̃ fuisses tꝰ esset vel
Lectus fuisset. In plurali vtinã ti essemꝰ vl̃ fuissemus
Iuditus ti essetis vel fuissetis ti essent vel fuissent.

Futuro. vtinam.

Amer (let me be loued) meris vel mere (be thou loued)
metur (let hym be loued) In plurali vtinã amemur (let
vs be loued) mini (be ye loued) entur (let them be loued)
Docear
Legararis vel are aꝛ. In pl̃ali vtinã amur mini ãtur.
Iudiar

Amarer I wolde ſholde or ought to be loued. Potencialí
Docerer modo tem-
Legerer reris vel rere rek. In pkali remur mini rentur pore pkétí.
Audirer

¶ Caret pzeterito imperfecto.

Amatus I wolde ſholde or ought to haue be loued
Doctus eſſem vel fuiſſem tus eſſes vel fuiſſes tus eſſet Pteꝫ pfecto.
Lectus vel fuiſſet. In plurali ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus
Auditus ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Amatus I had be loued.
Doctus eſſem t el fuiſſem tus eſſes vel fuiſſes tus eſſet Pteꝫ plusq̃
Lectus vel fuiſſet. In plurali ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus perfecto.
Auditus ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

I may or can be loued.
Amer eris vel ere etur. In plurali emur emini entur.
Docear
Legar aris vel are ak. In plurali amur amini antur. Futuꝛo.
Audiar.

whan I am loued.
Amer eris vel ere etur. In pkali cũ emur emini entur. Cõiunctiua

Ptō plusq̄ pfecto cum.

Amatus whan I had loued.
Doctus essem vel fuissem tus esses vel fuisses tus esset
Lectus vel fuisset. In pl'ali cū ti essemus vel fuissem⁹
Auditus ti essetis vel fuissetis ti essent vel fuissent.

Futuro cū.

Amatus whan I shall be loued.
Doctus ero vel fuero tus eris vel fueris tus erit vel
Lectus fuerit. In pl'ali cū ti erim⁹ vl fuerim⁹ ti eritis
Auditus vel fueritis ti erint vel fuerint.

Infinitiuo modo.

Amari to be loued. amatū to haue or had be loued.
Docerī Ptō pfecto doctum
Legi et plusq̄ pfecto lectum esse vel tum fuisse.
Audiri auditum.

Futuro amatum iri vel amandum esse (to be loued)

Duo participia veniunt ab hoc vbo passiuo alterum p̄teriti: alterum futuri:

Amatus Ploued. amandus (to be loued)
Doctus docendus.
Lectus legendus.
Auditus audiendus.

¶ Howe many Concordes of grammer be there? Thre. The fyrste bytwene the nomynatyue case and the verbe The seconde bytwene the adiectiue and the substantiue The thyrde bytwene the relatyue and the antecedent? ¶ The nomynatyue case and the verbe must accorde in nombre & parsone. ¶ The adiectyue must accorde with his substantyue in case/gendre & nombre. But nownes partytyues/distributyues/cõparatyues or suplatyues degrees and other lyke put partitiuely/shall accorde in gendre w̃ the genytyue case or the other case ẏ foloweth & gouerned of hym. ¶ The relatyue shall accorde with his antecedent in gendre nombre and parsone. Concordes of grãmer.

NOwe knowe ye a partycyple? for he is a parte of reason declyned with case/and taketh the parte of a nowne and yte of a v̄be. ¶ What taketh he of a nowne? case gẽdre & nombre. ¶ What of a v̄be? tens sygnificacyon & fygure. ¶ How many thinges longe to ẏticiple? vi. gendre/ase tens sygnificacion nombre and fygure. A ẏtycyple.

¶ Howe many gendres of partycyples be there? foure The masculyne as amat⁹/the femynyne as amata/the neutre as amatum/the comen of. iii. as hic et hec et hoc amans. Gendres.

¶ How many cases of ẏticiples be there? vi. as be of nownes Cases.

¶ How many tẽses of ẏticiples be there? iiii. a ẏtycyple of the ẏesẽtens/a ẏtycyple of the ẏtertens/a partyciple of the fyrst future/and another of the latter future. Tenses.

¶ How knowe ye a ẏtycyple of the ẏesentens? for his englysshe endeth in ynge/as louynge/and his latyn endeth in ans or ens/as amans: docens. Presentes.

¶ Of whome is the ẏticiple of the ẏesẽtens fourmed? of the fyrst parson synguler nombre of the ẏterimperfectẽs of ẏ indicatiue mode by chaũgyge ẏ last syllable in to ns & s/as amabã amãs/loquebar loquens/poterã potẽs/outake ẏesens ablẽs & tens of ibã/iens of q̃bã/with theyr compounces: that make theyr gerundynes

in eũdi eũdo eũdum. And the genytyue case synguler of the partycyple of the presentens in euntis: except ambio that maketh ambiẽdi and ambiẽtis ¶ Howe knowe ye a partycyple of the fyrst futurtens: For he betokeneth to do or aboute to do / and his latyn endeth in rus as lecturus (to rede or about to rede) out take ỹ partycyple of the fyrst futurtẽs ỹ cometh of the ỹbes neutre passyues and of (sum es fui) with certayne of his compoundes. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed: Of the latter supyne / by puttynge to rus as lectu lecturus / outake nascitur⁹ of nascor / ignoscitur⁹ of ignosco / also futur⁹ of sũ es fui

Of the fyrst futurtens.

Of the preterens.

¶ Howe knowe ye a partycyple of the pretertens: For his englysshe endeth in d t or u / as loued taught slayne / and his latyn endeth in tus / sus / rus or uus; as amat⁹ visus / nexus / moꝛtuus. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed: Of the latter supyne / by puttynge to s / as doctu doct⁹. out take moꝛtu⁹ of moꝛior. ¶ Howe knowe ye a partycyple of the latter futurtẽs: For he betokeneth to suffre lyke the infinitye moode of the passyue voyce / and his latyn endethe in dus / as amandus (to be loued) ¶ Of whome is he fourmed: Of the genytyue case synguler of the partycyple of the presẽtens / by chaungynge tis in to dus / as amantis amãdus. ¶ Of a ỹbe actyue and a ỹbe neutre ỹ hath the supyne / come. ii. partycyples / one of the presentens and another of the fyrste futurtens; as amãs amatur⁹ currẽs curlurus: but of suche as lacke the supynes cometh but onely the prycyple of the presentens: as of timeo comethe onely tumens. ¶ Of a verbe passyue come. ii. partycyples / one of the pretertens / and another of the laste futurtens; as amatus amandus. but of suche passyues whose actyues lacke the supynes: cometh onely the partycyple of the last futurtens / as of timeo cometh onely timendus. ¶ Of a ỹbe deponent if he haue the supynes / cometh thre partycyples / one if the

Of the latt futurtens.

pretétens another of the pretertẽs another of the fyrst futurtẽs/as of loquor cometh loquẽs locutꝰ locuturꝰ. ¶ Of a v̄be comẽ come. iiii. partycyples/one of the presentens/another of the pretertens/another of the fyrste futuretens/and another of the latter futuretens: as of largior cometh largiẽs largitꝰ largiturus largiẽdus. ¶ Howe many nombres of partycyples be there: ii. the synguler as amans/the plurell as amantes. ¶ Howe many fygures of partycyples be there: ii. the symple as legens/the compounde as pericgens. ¶ Ntõ hic et hec et hoc amans gtõ hui⁹ tis otõ hui⁹ ti acto hunc et hanc tẽ et hoc amãs vctõ o amãs abltõ ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc te. In plꝛali Ntõ hi et he tes et hec tia/gtõ hoꝛum et harũ et hoꝛũ tiũ otõ his tibus/actõ hos et has tes et hec tia vocatiuo o tes et o tia/ablatiuo a b his amantibus. ¶ Ntõ amaturus ra rũ gtõ ri re ri datiuo ro re ro actõ rũ rãs rũ vocatiuo te ra rũ abltõ ro ra ro. In plꝛali Ntõ ri re ra/gtõ roꝝ raꝝ roꝝ/otõ ris actõ ros ras ra vctõ ri re ra abltõ ris. ¶ Ntõ amandꝰ ta tũ amãdus a ũ/be lykewyse declyned. ¶ Howe many maner of wyse maye the voyce of a partycyple be chaũged in to a nowne: iiii. maner of wyse. ¶ The fyrst whan he is construed with another case than the verbe that he cometh of/as doctꝰ grãmatice. ¶ The seconde by compositcyon/as doctus indoctus. ¶ The thyrde by cõparyson/as doctꝰ doctioꝛ doctissimus. ¶ The fourthe/whan he sygnyfyeth no tyme/as amandus id est amari dignus.

Nombres.

Figures.

Iiiiulmodi ablatiui nũ exeunt in t vt ii nentes generis e sicut sẽtit Lꝛeti⁹ in sẽm editionem Donati.

Inuenit interdũ etiam nomini adiectiuo inuectum.

Salustius duos maxime impigros diligit.

Howe knowe ye an aduerbe: Foꝛ he is a parte of reason vndeclyned/that is Joyned to v̄bes/partycyples/gerũdyues and supynes to declare and fulfyll the sygnyfycacion of them ¶ Howe many thynges longe to an aduerbe: iiii. sygnyfycacion/compatyson/fourme and fygure. ¶ Significatiões aduerbioꝝ que sũt: aut sunt aduerbia loci: aut tẽpoꝛis: aut numeri: et cetera.

Interdum sibi ipsi. Jō. Paru honeste pudicit iam hac uere.

¶ Que sūt aduerbia loci: Hic illic istic hac quo qua ubi int⁹ forās intro foris obuiā. ¶ These. vi. aduerbes be interrogatiues of places quo whyder/ qua whiche way unde from whence/ ubi where/ quorsū whyder warde/ quousq; howe farre. ¶ Que sunt aduerbia temporis: Hodie nunc nuper heri cras aliquādo/ olim tunc quum dum iam semper mane modo uesperi tātisper aliquantisper interdum. ¶ Que numeri: semel bis ter quater/ nonies decies uicies mīlies. ¶ Que ordinis: inde deinde/ deinceps/ denīq; demum/ postea/ preterea/ primum primo/ secūdo/ uicissim/ qō/ et seperandi est. ¶ Que negandi: haud neq; non minime neutrō nequaq;. ¶ Que affirmandi: etiam quidni profecto quippe certe scilicet. ¶ Que optandi: utinam o si ut o etsi pro utinā. ¶ Que concedendi: licet esto. ¶ Que adulandi: sodes amabo. ¶ Que turandi: pol mecastor mehercule medi⁹ fidius. ¶ Que demonstrandi: en ecce eccum eccam. ¶ Que interrogandi: cur quare quāobrem. ¶ Que dubitandi et euētus sūt q̄ interdū cōfundūtur/ ut q̄d q̄ rūm non nūq̄d. ¶ Que dubitādi: forsā forsitā fortassis fortasse. ¶ Que prohibendi: ne. ¶ Que euētus: forte fortuito. ¶ Que similitudinis: q̄si ceu tāq; ut uelut ueluti sic sicut sicuti put perinde acci. ¶ Que uocādi: heus ehodum. Que respōdendi: heu. Que cōgregādi: simul una piter cōmuniter. Que elegendi: potiꝰ immo. Que hortandi: eya age agite. Que separandi: seorsum uicatim utrinq; sigillatim semote paulatim sēsim. ¶ Que qualitatis: bene pulchre fortiter oino/ care uiriliter misere morose/ ppera expedite. Que quātitatis: multū plus minus parū satis nimiū nimis ualde. Que comparandi: tam et q̄ magis maxime. ¶ Gradus cōparatiuis sunt tres positiuus/ comparatiuus/ et superlatiuꝰ. Que sūt aduerbia positiui gradꝰ: docte pulchre fortiter et similia. Que cōparatiui: doctius pulchrius fortius. Que super.

latiui: doctissime / pulcherime / fortissime. ¶ Many aduerbes / conũcyons & interiecyõs be of dyuers sygnyfycacyons: and therfore they maye be dyuersly named / as vbi may be an aduerbe of place and of tyme: at a conjuncyon copulatyue / aduersatyue / and dymynutyue. ¶ How many fourmes of aduerbes be there: iii. the pry-matyue as clã / the deriuatiue as clãculũ ¶ How many sygures be there: iii the symple as diu / the cõpounde as interdiu / the decõpounde as imprudẽter. ¶ With how many cases may an aduerbe be cõstrued: with all cases with a nominatyue as en priam⁹ / with a genytyue case as vbicq̃ locorũ / with a datyue case as ppi⁹ vbi / with an accusatyue case as prorume hispaniam with a vocatyue as heus puer / with an ablatyue as procul dubio.

How know we ye a cõjuncyon: For he is a parte of reason vndecyned ỹ ioyneth wordes or sentẽses togyther. ¶ How many thynges longe to a cõjunccione iii. power / sygure / and ordre. ¶ How we many powers of conjuncyons be there: copulatyues / dysjunctyues and interrogatyues: with other that folowe. ¶ Que sunt copulatiue cõiũctiõis: etq̃ atq̃ at ac ast quoq̃. Que sũt disiũctiue: aut ve vel ne nec an neq̃ seu siue. Que interrogatiue: ne an necne anne nõne. Que explettiue vel cõpletiue: quidem equidem vero autem quoq̃ scilicet nimirum profecto. Que aduersatiue: sed tamen quamq̃ q̃uis etsi tametsi etiam si at vero et ceterũ qñ p̃ set ponuntur. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue: ni nisi quin alioquin preterq̃. Que diminutiue: saltem ne nec at aut et vel pro saltẽ. Que causales: quia quapropter quoniam quippe eni eteni nã nãq̃ qñquidẽ sequidẽ quatenus vt q̃ ne neu neue si quũ et qñ sũpra pro quia. Que cõditionales: si sin modo dum dũmodo. Que rationales: ergo ideo igitur itaq̃ proin pinde quocirca ppterea idcirco. Que electiue: q̃ ac et atq̃ quando sumuntur pro q̃.

¶ Howe many fygures of coniunccions be there: iii. the ſyple as eni the cõpoũde as atq; eteni. Ordo cõiũctionũ eſt triplex. Alie autẽ ꝓpoſitiui ordis ſunt / vt at ac aſt. Alie autẽ ſubiũctiue ordis / vt q̃ vere ne autẽ ꝺ̃ quoq; et vero. Alie cõmunis ordis / vt ergo ideo igit nãq; tũ. ¶ Howe many wayes may a cõiũccyõ copulatyue be put bytwene vnlyke caſes: iii. maner of wyſe. ¶ The fyrſte whan the wordes ꝑ̃ include ꝑ̃ copulacyon haue not one nature of cõſtraccyõ / vt iſte liber eſt meꝰ & ffis. Cicero fuit eloqẽs et magni ingenii. The ſeconde wyſe whã he cometh after a worde that maye gouerne dyuers caſes: vt tu es dignꝰ laudis et ꝓmio. The thyrde whan he is put bytwene two nownes of places whiche muſt be put in dyuers caſes / vt Cicero floruit Rome et Athenis.

NOwe knowe ye a ꝓpoſycyon: For he is a ꝑte of reaſon vndecyned moſt comenly ſet before other partes of reaſon in appoſycyon and in compoſycyon. ¶ Howe many thynges longe to a ꝓpoſycyon: Two. power to gouerne caſe & fygure. What caſe wyll a ꝓpoſycyon gouerne: ſome an accuſatyue / ſome an ablatyue / and ſome bothe the accuſatyue and the ablatyue. ¶ Que ꝓpoſitionis regunt accuſatiuũ: Ad apud ante aduerſũ aduerſꝰ cis citra circũ circa contra erga extra: inter intra infra iuxta ob pone per ꝓpe ꝓpter ſcõm poſt trans vltra ſup ſupra ꝑter circiter viq; vſꝫ ſecꝰ penes. ¶ Que regũt abltiũ: Ab abs cũ coram c. ã de e ex pro pre palã ſine abſq; tenus. ¶ Que vtroſq; caſos regũt: In ſub ſup et ſubter. ¶ In ſub ſuper et ſubter / whan they be Joyned w̃ ꝟbes or ꝑtycyples ꝑ̃ betoken mouynge to a place: they gouerne an accuſatyue caſe: but Joyned with other verbes they gouerne an ablatyue caſe.

¶ Theſe ꝓpoſycyõs apud penes cõm abſq; ſine / with certayne other / ſtande euer in appoſycyon. ¶ And theſe amꝑ diſ re ſe co con / ſtande euer in compoſycyon.

¶ A prepolycyon in cõpolycyon / oftentymes wyll serue to the same case ỹ he doth in appolycyon. ¶ What doth a prepolycyon in cõpolycyon? Oftentymes he encreseth somtyme he dymynysheth & somtyme he chaungeth the sygnyfycacyon of the wordes that he is cõpounde with: as admiror subrideo dedisco. ¶ Whã two prepolicions come before a casuall worde / the latter prepolicion shall gouerne the case: vt veni de vltra mare. ¶ What dyfference is bytwene an aduerbe and a very prepolycyon? ❧ ¶ A very prepolycyon in appolycyon / may neuer be put without his casuall worde & an aduerbe may. ¶ Howe many fygures of prepolycyõs be there? ii. the symple as ỹlus: the compoũde as aduersus. ¶ All prepolycyons in appolycyon: be put before the wordes that they serue to / outake ỹlus vsq; and tenus / whiche comenly be put after the wordes that they serue to. ¶ Also cum is put after the ablyue case in both nombres of these thre pronownes ego tu sui / and somtyme after ỹ ablatyue case of this nowne quis qui que quod.

Interdum etiam abundat vt cum ti.

NOw knowe ye an interiecyon? For he is a parte of reason vndecyned that betokeneth passyon of a mannes soule with an vnkyte voyce of Joye sorowe wonder or drede &c. ¶ How many thynges longe to an interiection? i. sygnificacion onely. ¶ Sygnificacions of interiecyons be dyuers / some of Joye as euax euge ha ha he. Some of sorowe as heu hei ve / some of drede as at at / some of meruaylynge or wonderynge as papa Some of dysdeynynge or skornynge as hui vah / some of exclamacyon indygnacyon or angre / as proh. Some of cursynge / as veh malum multum malo.

¶ All other maye be reduced to some of these. ¶ What ptes of reason may be put as an interiecyon? A nowne by hym selfe as malum. Sometyme a pronowne and his adiectyue as me miserum. Somtyme a hole reason

both in latyn and in englysshe: as pro deū atq; hominū fidem/ha Jesu mercy/ha good lorde: and suche other.
¶An interiecciō may be cōstrued wt all cases excepte a genytyue & an ablatyue: wt a nomynatyue as o rex dies bois: wt a datyue as hei mihi: with an accusatyue as hei me miserum: with a vocatyue as ha Corydon.

## ¶Additamenta.

¶Whan I haue of before a ppre name of acyte/towne/regyon or cōtree or any other place: if the worde ỹ goth before of/betoken not the owner/I shall comenly take the possessyue of ỹ name of ỹ place & not ỹ genytyue nor the ablatyue wt a prepositycyon/as Johēs Lōdonien sis nō de Lōdonijs/elephāti arabici: potiꝰ q̄ arabie/pisces marini: potiꝰ q̄ maris/fragra mōtana potiꝰ q̄ mōtis.
¶But i some appellatyues I may take indyfferētly the genytyue case of ỹ name of ỹ place or his possessyue: as prefectus vrbanus vel vrbis/cōsuitudo forēsis vel fori/mos patris vel patrie. ¶All nownes adiectyues of the thyrde declēson whose nomynatyue case singuler endeth in r or i is & hath ỹ neuter ie/also substātyues i r i al or in e (except sal) make theyr ablatyue case singuler comenly in i. ¶All nownes substantyues & adiectyues of the thyrde declenson/whose genytyue case plurell endeth in um/make theyr accusatyue plurell in es and in is.
¶Eadē vox varie sūpta potest diuersarū esse ptiū cōnis/vt hic pnomē est et aduerbiū/verū nomē est et conunctio. O aduerbiū et interiectio: et sic de multis aliis.

¶Imprynted at Lōdon without Bysshoppes gate in saynt Botulphus parysshe: by me Johñ Skot dwellynge at the George alley gate.